

37937 to 37938—Continued. (Quoted notes by Prof. G. Martinet.)

visiting our establishment saw several bees getting honey from this clover, although he had declared himself to be skeptical before seeing this. As this selection is also one of our best as regards the crop, farmers and beekeepers will find it useful."

37938. "No. 943. This is a perennial clover with numerous ~~fine~~ stocks and many leaves. It develops daughter plants beside the parent stock. This will last for four years and more. The seeds are uniformly yellow, so that it is easy to verify their identity."

37939. "No. 950. Perennial clover higher than the preceding, but not lasting for so long a time. Most of the seeds are dark violet."

37940. ASPARAGUS TENUIFOLIUS Lam. Convallariaceæ.**Asparagus.**

From Chene, Geneva, Switzerland. Plant presented by Mr. Henri Correvon. Received May 7, 1914.

"This asparagus I found in the Alps of Como, Lombardy." (*Correvon.*)

37941 and 37942. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceæ.**Provence alfalfa.**

From Paris, France. Presented by Mr. A. M. Thackara, American consul, who obtained it from Mr. A. Rousset, Paris. Received April 24, 1914. Quoted notes by Mr. Thackara.

37941. "Ordinary Provence alfalfa recleaned against dodder. Mr. Rousset states his belief that this newly harvested seed is desired by the United States Department of Agriculture to distinguish the place of growth in France, but adds that, as he explained to the Chief of the Seed Laboratory, the climate of France is, in his opinion, too even to justify such a theory. He declares that alfalfa seed grown in the Provence district would not, when newly harvested, be any different or contain other varieties of foreign seed than alfalfa grown in other parts of France."

37942. "Extra Provence alfalfa recleaned."

37943. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceæ.**Yam.**

From Santa Rosa, Fla. Received February 17, 1913, from Mr. William M. Wilson, who obtained them from Dr. E. K. Neal, of the same place. Dr. Neal secured the original material from Mr. J. De Hoff, Arch Creek, Fla. Additional material received from Mr. J. J. Chapman, March 9, 1915.

"The tubers received were rather small and resembled the Jamaica yampee in both form and quality. Judging from these specimens the variety is well worth cultivating in Florida." (*R. A. Young.*)

"I got one seed tuber in 1893, when I first came to Avon Park, De Soto County, Fla., from a neighbor, H. G. Burnett, who had a few in his garden; he got them from his father-in-law, at Fort Myers, where they have been grown, I understand, for 50 years; not in large quantity, however. I have kept seed from year to year since that time, no more, though, than I wanted myself, until year before last, when somehow they made several times more seed tubers than I ever saw before. This last year they again made only a very few seed tubers. I received them under the name of *White Jamaica* yam, but do not know whether